THE DECATUR MORNING REVIEW.

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ARTHUR'S ANNUAL.

The Principal Points of the President's Message.

Executive Recommendations on Foreign Relations, National Finances, Silver Coinage, Postal Revenues and Other Subjects.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is President Arthur's last annual message, delivered to Congress just after the opening this afternoon:

To the Congress of the United States: Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen the Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the National election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a National election sharply called the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the Electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the Presidency shall again distract the country; and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mark treaty has been concluded. The war between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens who, during its continuance, suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negotiated.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our Eastern relations. The Chinese Government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration is likely to be again the subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates valid under the old law, and now seem to be debarred from landing from lack of certificates required by the new.

The recent purchases by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the East. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their registration and documentation, so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the Senate at the last session I have recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo as that of a friendly Government, avoiding in so doing any prejudgment of conflicting territorial claims.

In the territorial claim to that region, subsequently, in the execution of the expressed wish of the Congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to the general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. An international conference for the consideration of this subject was lately called by the Emperor of Germany, and is now in session at Berlin. Delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

The Government of Corea has generously aided the efforts of the United States Minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the Legation. The conditions of popular interest in Persia ... The King of Siam [illegible] by the Government ... The Sultan of Morocco. As is stated hereinafter, they have ... received a similar gift from the Siamese Government. The Government of Japan stands ready to cede to us extensive grounds at Tokio, whereon to erect a suitable building for the legation, court house and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owner of such premises would not affect a large saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of extra-territorial rights in those countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

AMERICA AND EGYPT.

The failure of Congress to make an appropriation for our representation to the Autonomous Court of the Khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and in view of the necessary intimacy of diplomatic relationship due to the participation of this Government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the agency and the Consulate General at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of Congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this Republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that Congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States has extradition treaties with several of the German States, but, by reason of the confederation of these States under the Imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require.

Negotiations therefore should be opened for a single convention to embrace all the territory of the Empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character.

The Government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of States, should, in my judgment, be favored.

The revolution in Hayti against the established Government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our Neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. These prosecutions were in all cases successful.

Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European Governments, and especially by the Government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

There is a prospect that the long-pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio. While the Government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in furtherance of uniform policy of intercourse with Western nations.

During the past year the increasing good will between our own Government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. This legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce, navigation, and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty I have reason to believe the Mexican Government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of Congress at its last session to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 29, 1882, for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the re-location of boundary monuments.

With the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of River San Juan as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise.

This covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

The death of our representative to Russia while at his post at St. Petersburg afforded to the Imperial Government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner befitting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries.

The course of this Government in raising its representation at Bang Kok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship, and augurs well for our enlarged intercourse. The Siamese Government has presented to the United States a commodious mansion and grounds for the occupancy of the Legation, and I suggest that by joint resolution Congress attest its appreciation of this generous gift.

This Government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligation toward Spain. the agitation in the island of Cuba hostile to the Spanish crown, having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords. The officers of the Government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality laws at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully eluded the offenders, when found in our territory, were subsequently tried and convicted. The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural market in the United States led to the adoption, in January last, of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the Senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movements between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our ship-owners and ship-masters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has for a time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to be without the jurisdiction of the Spanish-American Claims Commission, and which we therefore remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these claims will now be urged by this Government.

The final disposition of the pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement which will provide the means of re-examining the Caracas awards, in conformity with the expressed desire of Congress, and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

The Central and South American Commission appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the Government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American States. The Commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in Central and South American trade. The international meridian conference lately convened in Washington, upon the invitation of the Government of the United States, composed of representatives from twenty-five nations, concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting-point whence longitude is to be computed through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. The formal report of the transactions of this Congress will be hereafter transmitted to Congress.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

This Government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign States to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means for participation in these exhibits should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by those of other countries. During the past year the attention of Congress was drawn to the formal invitations in this regard tendered by the Governments of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria. The Executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission it can effect little or nothing in behalf of exhibitors. An International Inventors' Exhibition is to be held in London next May. This will cover a field of special importance in which our country holds a foremost rank, but the executive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast national interests in this direction. I have, in several previous messages, referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute, giving to the executive general discretionary authority to accept such invitations, and to appoint honorary commissioners, without salary, and placing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses, would be of great public utility.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad, is one that may justly challenge your attention. It is true that conventions will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result, but until Congress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged, it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiate such conventions. For this reason the United States was not represented at the recent conference at Berne.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

I recommend that the scope of the Neutrality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of an expedition and restrict the shipments of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels, or to filibustering parties. I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country, or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

NATURALIZATION.

Our existing naturalization laws also need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States with 1795 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2,172, recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the navy or Marine Corps. An uniform rule of naturalization such as the Constitution contemplates should, among other things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States, subject to a foreign power (Sec. 1,992), and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry, wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several Federal and State courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself, or where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the Government in protecting its citizens abroad, and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular service certain changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to new, varying and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishment now embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of sixty millions of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganization of consular service and for recasting the scheme of extra-territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration, I trust you will not fail to make suitable provision for present needs of the service.

THE CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES

and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the Treasury Department are very fully discussed in the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were:

From customs	$195,067,489 76
From internal revenue	121,586,072 51
From all other sources	31,866,307 65
Total ordinary revenues	$348,519,869 92

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$22,312,907 71
For foreign intercourse	1,260,766 37
For Indians	6,475,999 29
For pensions	55,429,228 06
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	39,429,603 36
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	17,292,601 44
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue	43,939,710 00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,407,049 62
For interest on the public debt	54,578,378 48
For the sinking fund	46,790,229 50
Total ordinary expenditures	$290,916,473 83
Leaving a surplus of	57,603,396 09

As compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of over $21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than the year previous by about $54,000,000. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly $20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about $23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation. The Secretary estimates the receipts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at $330,000,000, and the total expenditures at $290,620,201 16, in which are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about $39,000,000.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the National Legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in compliance with the requirements of the act of February 28, 1878, more than twenty-seven million silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the Secretary to be nearly one hundred and eighty-five millions, whereof but little more than forty millions, or less than twenty-two per cent, are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such fact possible, but there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The Secretary avows his conviction that unless the coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of National credit that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be over-estimated. I hope that the Secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now incumbering the vaults of the Treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased, for the present at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the Government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value. The Secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, and of so increasing their weight that they may bear their due ratio of value of the standard dollar. His conclusions in this regard are cordially approved.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The President renews the recommendation made in his message of 1882 that all excise taxes, except those relating to distilled spirits be abolished.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

It is recommended that as the most speedy means of ascertaining how an increase of our foreign trade may be attained, a competent commission to investigate the question be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The hope is expressed that the subject of American shipping interests will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The three per cent bonds of the Government, to the amount of more than $100,000,000, have, since my last annual message, been redeemed by the Treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to little over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the chief basis for the circulation of the National banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constantly increasing importance.

It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Considerable space is devoted to the recommendations of the Secretary of War, with regard to the bills before Congress for the construction of a fire proof building for an army medical museum. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections now in a state of insecurity.

The Secretary of War submits the report of the Chief of Engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the seaboard by fortifications and other defenses able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and, when the possible result of delay in making such preparation is seriously considered, delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a National humiliation, adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of $60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted. The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smoothbore guns into eight-inch rifles by lining the former with tubes of forged or of coiled wrought iron. Fifty guns will be thus converted within the year. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power, both for the purposes of coast defense and for the armament of war vessels.

I renew my recommendation that such action be taken by Congress as will enable the Government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armaments demanded by considerations of National safety and honor.

THE NEW STEEL CRUISERS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers authorized by the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883. Of the four vessels under contract, one, the Chicago, of 4,500 tons, is more than half finished; the Atlanta, 3,000 tons, has been successfully launched, and her machinery is now fitting; the Boston, also of 3,000 tons, is ready for launching, and the Dolphin, a dispatch steamer of 1,500 tons, is ready for delivery.

The machinery of the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, contracted for under the act of March 3, 1883, is in process of construction. No work has been done during the past year on their armor, for lack of the necessary appropriations. A fourth monitor, the Monadnock, still remains unfinished at the Navy Yard in California. It is recommended that early steps be taken to complete these vessels, and to provide also an armament for the monitor Miantonomah.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

The story of the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and his companions is referred to, and the message says the organization and conduct of this relief expedition reflect great credit upon all who contributed to its success.

THE NAVY.

In this, the last of the State messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States, I can not too strongly urge on its attention the duty of restoring our navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. As the long peace that has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed, it is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of wise economy; of just regard for our future tranquility, and of true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the Republic.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General acquaints you with the present condition and needs of the postal service. It discloses the gratifying fact that the loss of revenue from the reduction of the rate in letter postage, as recommended in my message of December, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883, has been much less than was generally anticipated. My recommendation of this reduction was based upon the belief that the actual falling off in receipts for letter postage for the year immediately succeeding the change of rate would be $3,000,000. It has proved to be only $2,275,000.

This is a trustworthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by the natural increase of sealed correspondence. I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last annual message, that single-rate postage upon drop letters be reduced to one cent wherever payment of two cents is now required by law. The double rate is only exacted at offices where the carrier system is in operation, and it appears that at these offices the increase in the tax upon local letters defrays the cost not only of their own collection and delivery, but of the collection and delivery of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that ought no longer to exist.

I approve the recommendations of the Postmaster General that the unit of weight in the rating of first-class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce, as it now is. The President also expresses his coincidence with the recommendations of the Postmaster-General with reference to the extension of the free-delivery service, and the adoption of means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters in free delivery offices may be secured by the payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by the employment of a special stamp whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Special attention is called to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior respecting our Indian affairs, the Pre-emption and Timberculture Acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the Government, and the operations of the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Education.

THE INDIANS.

The President is glad to find a justification for the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indian question, and a confirmation of the views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the Forty-seventh Congress. The Secretary urges anew the enactment of a statute for the punishment of crimes committed on Indian reservations, and recommends the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square miles from the Sioux reservation. Both of these measures are worthy of approval. I concur with him also in advising the repeal of the Pre-emption law; the enactment of statutes resolving the present legal complications touching lapsed grants to railroad companies, and the funding of the debt of the several Pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually insure its ultimate payment.

MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

The report of the Utah Commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that Territory. I still believe that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the Constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that Congress assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands.

MORE ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlie our national effort in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people engaged in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention. We cover vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher morals and the intellectual qualities that go to the making of a good citizen; our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government.

These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the working men, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American Continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural market of supply and demand. It is from them we should obtain what we do not produce, or do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Four paths of policy seem to point to this end: First, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for admission free or under a favored scheme of duties of our products, the benefits of such exchange to apply on these goods carried under the flags of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and National imposts, so that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports, and those of other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade; the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

Secondly, the establishment of the Consular service of the United States on a salaried footing permitting the relinquishment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the National flag but also as respects vessels of the treaty Nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam-carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would revive a monetary union of America whereby

THE

Bankrupt Sale!

OF THE

Utica Clothing Store!

Formerly operated by Mason and French,

Commenced Saturday, November 29,

AT TO O'CLOCK, P. M.

And Was a Mammoth Success.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Cassimere Suits

FOR

$6.00 worth $16.00
4.00 worth 8.00
2.00 worth 8.00

$5.00 worth $12.00
3.00 worth 8.00

Takes with the people who desire to save money; and they are catching on while the stock is complete

THIS WEEK

YOUTHS' SUITS

FOR

$1.50 worth $5.00
3.00 worth 7.00
5.00 worth 10.00

$2.00 worth $6.00
4.00 worth 8.00

We have not space to enumerate the stock, but every garment is a bar gain that will cost double the money to produce. The Boys' and Children's department contains suits for $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5 that are worth, and readily bring in other cities where the same goods are sold, from $4 to $10.

Jeans Pants, lined throughout, good goods, from 40 cts. a pair upwar
Men's Jeans Pants, unlined, 20 cents.

We were unable to get the hat stock on sale Saturday, but they will go this week.

From this stock you can buy an Overcoat for a man or boy for from $2 to $5 that cannot be bought elsewhere in this State less than $4 to $10.

No one who expects to buy clothing within the next year should miss this opportunity. Remember it won't last long, so come to the

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TEA and COFFEE

A Specialty, and at Lowest Prices.

D. H. HEILMAN

To Land Buyers!

The undersigned, one of the executors of T. O. Smith, expects to be in Decatur by the middle of May, and is desirous of selling the land belonging to said estate, consisting, first, of that FINE STOCK FARM, on

WILLOW BRANCH,

2½ miles West of Moweaqua, it contains

640 Acres, Prairie and Timber,

Has living water in abundance, has a fine two-story dwelling and two tenant houses, and a fine large bearing orchard. E. O. Smith Jr., living close by will show the same. Also 61 ACRES of CLEARED and TIMBER lands near the Piatt county line and adjoining the lands of W. Peck. It is fenced, has a small house, living stock water set in blue grass and clover. D. P. Landers, Esq. will show it. Also 2 or 3 LOTS, with small dwelling and small warehouse, situated in the town of Oakley. Also 2 LOTS, with small dwelling in the town of Forsyth. Also 80 ACRES of prairie land situated in the north west corner of Macon county—a part of the J. L. Evans land. I will be in Decatur for a short time and this will be a favorable opportunity to get a bargain in choice real estate. George W. Bright, at the Decatur National Bank, will represent me when absent. E. O. SMITH, Executor.
San Jose Cal.—May 1-d&wtf

FLEURY

"THE FRENCH CUTTER,"

MERCHANT TAILOR.

158 Merchant St.,

Have just received an Elegant line of the choicest designs and newest colorings of Woolens in weights, especially adapted to the Fall and Winter trade. We make a Specialty of fine White and Colored Shirts. Collars and Cuffs.

Remember the New Location,

158 Merchant Street

Right-to-the-point

The Rev. J. E. Searles, of New York, is one of the most widely-known and highly esteemed of Methodist ministers

Mr Searles says: "I am impressed that it is a duty I owe to those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, to say that a remedy has been discovered that is indeed a marvelous success. My son was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism, and suffered so severely that, at times, he was obliged to have morphine injected into his arm to get relief. While in this condition he discovered a remedy which affected immediate relief, and a permanent cure. He has since furnished it to many others with the same result. I have also furnished it to a number of persons suffering with Rheumatism, and the result has been immediate relief, and a permanent cure. Among others, I gave it to Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., who was suffering greatly with this terrible disease. I will give you his own words as written to my son, wishing him to publish the fact for the benefit of others suffering with the same disease."

What Mr. Corbit Says:

"New Haven, July 24, 1882.

"Mr Searles: Dear Sir —I wish to say for the benefit of all who are suffering with Inflammatory Rheumatism, that your medicine is infallible. I suffered for two months the most excruciating torture, lost 35 pounds of flesh, and was not out of my house for a month; I heard of your remedy, and was almost instantly relieved by it. If there is a specific for diseases of any kind, yours most certainly is for Inflammatory Rheumatism in its severest form.

"Yours most respectfully, WM. P. CORBIT,
"Pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn."

Such is ATHLOPHOROS—a thorough and efficient cure for the worst cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Rev Marw H P. Gaddis, Dayton, Ohio, says of Athlophoros, "It has transcended all our expectations and cured some of our neighbors who great sufferers

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THE REVIEW.

JAS. S. & MIKE, Proprietors

"LONG" JONES and Joe M c'nn are now having a lively tussle in Chicago.

IF any one has violated the election laws in Chicago, Decatur or any other place, let him be punished.

A FEW years ago a citizen of Decatur violated the election laws, and was fined the paltry sum of five dollars in the circuit court.

AMONG the probable candidates for U. S. Senator from Illinois is Hon. Samuel Moulton, of Shelbyville. Mr. Moulton's ability, integrity and democracy are unquestioned.

THE presidential electors chosen by the different states will meet at their respective state capitals to day. The casting of the ballots will be a mere form, though it is necessary to the election of a president and vice-president.

SOME friend of Cleveland lately sent him a Newfoundland dog by express. He declined the gift with thanks. It is to be hoped that he will decline all valuable gifts, from whatever source, during his presidency. Much scandal resulted from certain of our presidents receiving valuable presents from public men.

THE republicans have been charging that Blaine supporters could not vote in the south. How comes it then that Missouri is democratic by a small majority, and in Tennessee, Cleveland had only 9,066 plurality? It would seem that Illinois and Iowa were getting ready to change places with a couple of southern states, politically.

THE Philadelphia Press which has been one of the most bitter partisan Blaine organs, lately said: "It is not out of place on this occasion to say that Grover Cleveland has conducted himself since election with rare good taste and becoming dignity. His conduct since the votes were cast suggests that he may attempt to give the country a respectable and creditable administration—if his party will allow him." It would be well if more of them would have the candor to speak in the same strain.

Beyond the Ocean.

Those who heard Dr. Vosburgh's first lecture, will surely not fail to hear his second one. It was admitted by all that the first lecture was one the most instructive and entertaining ever delivered in Decatur. The subject of the second lecture, which will be delivered on Tuesday evening December, 2d, is "The Rhine and Switzerland." A more delightful subject could not be chosen, and we doubt not it will be largely patronized by our citizens. The price of admission is very low. Secure your tickets at once, and enjoy a trip along the castle bordered Rhine, and amid the mountains of Switzerland.

Notice.

As our partnership expires on January 1st, in order to reduce our immense stock by that time we will offer great inducements for strictly cash customers. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.
n19 2w W. F. BUSHER & Co.

Lincoln Coal.

Lincoln new-mined coal at E. L. Martin's for $2 per ton, delivered to any part of the city, telephone No. 3. E. L. MARTIN, Cor. Eldorado St. and Illinois Central R. R. n26tf

George Ehrhart

Will sell the best coal in the city. which is the Decatur coal, lump or nut well screened, at $2 per 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 139 n26dtf

Young Men

Can buy dancing shoes in patent leather and kid very cheap at J. W. Baker's, also a line of embroidered slippers for holiday presents. Go and see them. n26d&wtf

$2—Coal—$2

Leave your orders at Neidermeyer's on Merchant street and they will receive prompt attention, at $2 per 2,000 pounds. n26dtf
GEO. EHRHART.

You Can Buy

Summer Cooking Stoves very cheap at Wingate's Lamp Store, Central Block. j3d1w

Christmas Slippers, bargains, 15c to $1 00.

Cox, Longart & Gardner's $7 00 shoes for $3.00.

East New York, $2.00 shoes for $1 00

East New York $3 00 shoes for 1 0.

Gardner's Ladies' $5.00 shoes for $3 00.

Gardner's Ladies' $6.00 shoes for $3 75,

Pingree & Smith's ladies' $3 00 shoe for $1.50.

Phila Shoe Co.'s $4.00 shoe for $2 50.

John Ennis childs $1 50 shoes for 90 cents.

John Ennis childs $1.25 shoes for 75 cents.

We turn our stock five times a year and have all new and desirable goods, at prices much below current rates. Call next Wednesday. December 3d. L. L. Ferris & Co. 29 1&wtf

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INGERSOLL REVIEWED

A Sermon by Rev T. W Pinkerton at the Christian.

On Sunday evening Rev. T. W. Pinkerton, of the Christian church, delivered a sermon in review of the late lecture of R. G. Ingersoll on "Orthodoxy." He had a large audience, and to whom he spoke with his accustomed earnestness. The following is a brief synopsis of his remarks:

If you have come here to-night to hear personal abuse of Col Ingersoll you will be disappointed. Neither do I question his right to discuss any question to which the people of Decatur are willing to listen. If christianity will not stand the severest test to which it may be put it will not do for you or me to put dependence in it.

I am not here to defend orthodox creeds. I leave that for the men who believe in them. I claim to have no creed but the New Testament.

He says the preachers profess to know, "all about God." This I deny, and ask for the proof. But while we cannot know all about God it does not necessarily follow that we know nothing of Him. We do not understand all about nature, but with many of her laws and facts we are perfectly familiar. He says that "the past is the burying ground of religions and gods;" therefore there is no God. Admitting all he says as being true it does not necessarily follow that there is no true God. The world has advocated many theories of science that they have been compelled to abandon. This does not necessarily prove that there is no true science.

"No one should claim immortality except by demonstrated fact." I'll admit this for the sake of argument. And Christ, the great fact, upon which the christian religion rests, was demonstrated to the eyes and the handling and hearing of men. And of the life and character of Christ, the Colonel himself admitted as being true.

"Truth is immortal." This we admit. But how shall we know a thing to be true? That which has stood the test of the ages.

The Colonel derided the astrologer, the chemist and the medicine man. But because men were mistaken about these things does that prove that there is no true science of medicine and astronomy? By no means, neither does it prove that because a man has had false views of religion there is no true religion.

"The preachers pretend to stand between God and man." This I deny so far as the preachers described in the bible are concerned.

"Religions die hard." What religion? If he means by this, the christian religion, all we have to say that it is or is not dying. The fact is that the christian religion has made greater advance in the last eighty years than it did in the seventeen preceding centuries. This fact is giving the skeptical world a good deal of trouble. Christ's religion is circling the globe. To the islands of the sea, to foreign shores, to the land of the morning and to the land of the evening. The bible is being translated into all the languages of the earth.

"God is conditionless." Admit it. A straight line is conditionles, therefore there are no straight lines, if his argument proves anything.

He says that we are always talking about helping God. This we deny. God has, however, called man into fellowship with himself, thus clothing him with divine dignity.

True religion is to help humanity. This is what the religion of Christ proposes to do. A few years ago God was a proslavery God, now he is an abolitionist. There is not a single passage in all the bible which teaches that slavery is right, and he who asserts it asserts that which is false.

"The creed says that God is without body, parts or passions." This is the mere opinion of a man. The bible teaches nothing of the kind. 'God is a spirit.' 'God is love.'

What is there in the world to suggest the idea of a God? "The heavens declare the glory of God." So said one who lived a thousand years before the christian age. Everywhere are manifestations of the divine mind.

He ridiculed the idea of providence. If God is a father, then as a father he careth for his children.

"If the Old Testament is inspired God did not know the shape of the earth." The fact is, God has accommodated his language to the understanding of man, just as a father accommodates his language to the understanding of his child.

"He believed in slavery and polygamy." Now we ask for the proof of this. But nowhere in the bible are these institutions upheld. God permitted as he now permits slavery to exist, not interfering with man's free agency.

"The home is the foundation of civilization." What home? That of the Hottentot? Those homes where God is not recognized and Christ is not believed on. I'll let this intelligent audience answer.

"The Old Testament is the work of a barbarian, and the New is no better." A stream does not rise higher than its fountain. Therefore all who believe in the bible are barbarians. Was the mother who gave him birth more barbaric than he? and are the people of Decatur who believe in the bible any more barbarians than those who reject it? I give you one example of the teaching of Christ—"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." You may compare it with all the Colonel has said.

He holds up his hands in horror at the doctrine of eternal punishment. All I have to say is that the bible says, "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap. Without the gates are murderer and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie."

"God makes character." He does nothing of the kind. He furnishes us the material out of which we form and build our own character.

'Everybody is alienated from God because of Adam's sin." The bible says that we are alienated from God by wicked works.

The Colonel makes light of the atonement and says he don't want any help in being saved. Such is not true of any man. We need help every day and demand it of our fellows, and Colonel Ingersoll is no exception to this rule. He wants to know that if he should steal ten dollars from Smith and God should forgive him how that would help Smith. Now the bible says if you bring your gift to the altar and then rememberest that thy brother has aught against thee go and be reconciled to him.

He makes great sport of the Bible in general, and yet a greater than he —Blackstone—says that the principles of all civil law are derived from the divine.

The best religion is to make men happy. This is what the religion of Christ proposes to do for every man. Everything in the universe of God from the stars that gleam in the heavens to the violet that blooms by your door was made for man.

He says that "Christ was only a man." Then what he claimed for himself was false, and all who have believed have believed in a false character. How will you account thus for the moral and spiritual influence of Christ upon the world?

Again, he talks a great deal about liberty. Now the bible allows man to do every thing and think of everything which will better fit and qualify him for the discharge of the duties of life. He may decide for himself all questions affecting his life and hereafter.

"It makes all love of the world nothing." On the contrary the bible says if you love not your brother whom you have seen, neither can you love God whom you have not seen. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

He speaks in exalted terms of woman. In no land is woman so exalted as in christian lands. No one offers insult to her who truly follows the teaching of the Christ. Among the last thoughts of Jesus on the cross were those of his mother. The women were the first to visit his tomb.

"Love was the first to dream of immortality." Yes, and love was the first to reveal it. God so loved the world that he gave Christ.

"The preachers are used so." W[e] we will let the facts tell as to which done the most for humanity, the preachers or those who oppose them. We are willing to have the works of christianity and infidelity compared.

Our lives are running to the sea; the night is dark and the storm is wild but in the midst of it all, hope sees a star, and, listening, love hears the rustling of a wing.

Co(a)ld Facts.

I will sell the best grade of Decatur soft coal at $1 75 cents—2,000 pounds to the ton—at my yard on the corner of Eldorado and College streets, or at $2 00 per ton delivered at any part of the city. All orders filled promptly. GEO. P. EHRHART, Telephone 139 n26dtf

European Lecture.

Rev George B. Vosburgh Ph. D., will deliver his next lecture in the course on "Days Abroad," at the opera house on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2d. The subject will be "The Rhine and Switzerland." The third and last lecture will be delivered on Dec. 16. Subject, "Paris Past and Present." A ticket for these two lectures, including a reserved seat, may be had for 75 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents, admission to the gallery 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Curtis & Co's jewelry store. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. 25 td

Dr. C. A. McLean, of twenty years' experience in his profession, has located on Du... street, in this city, and has an office over the New York store. He will give careful attention to all business entrusted to him. Medicines furnished. Special attention to the diseases of children. Nov18d1m

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COME AND LOOK!

And you will find as good a stock of useful and fancy goods as you will find in a day's journey.

I am not bragging when I say that these goods are as good as any man keeps, and will be sold at as small a profit as any firm can live at. I offer no baits, but do a fair and square honest business. Your child can buy as cheap as you can.

I have just received and got open my stock of presents for the holidays and can furnish you presents for the lady and the baby, and for the old gent and the young buck, for the girl and the boy, at all prices. I will pay you to purchase early. Now do not to get the place. Call early at the

DECATUR FAIR!

123 North Main Street,

For good goods cheap.

JOHN F. DANIELS, Prop't

MT. OLIVE COAL!

Is the Best Soft Coal in this part of the State because it is very free from slate and sulphur and makes

NO CLINKER

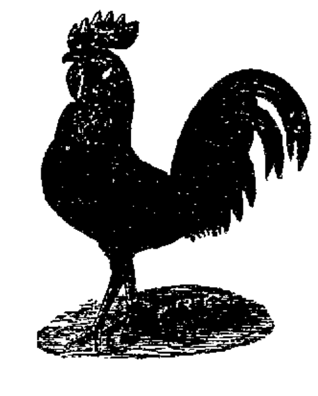
either in stoves or open grates. For the present I am selling this coal at $1.75 per ton at my yard, and $2.00 per ton delivered to any part of the city. Strictly for Cash.

R. McCLELLAND,

TELEPHONE 2.

HERE IS THE

Rooster that Wins!



MINERAL SPRING POULTRY YARD

Contains the following varieties

BUFF COCHINS	BROWN LEGHORNS
DARK BRAHMAS	S. S. HAMBURGS
BLACK COCHINS	WYANDOTTES
PLY. ROUTH ROCKS	B. A. BANTAMS
G S BANTAMS	PEKIN DUCKS

—And, Also

Black and Tan Pups For Sale

Choice stock of all of the above varieties for sale. Visitors welcome at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.
tf E. F. YOUNG, Proprietor

COAL AND WOOD.

LEHIGH and SCRANTON, Hard Coal.

DECATUR SOFT COAL
LUMP AND NUT
WELL SCREENED

CORD, STOVE WOOD and CHUNK

Nice and Dry

☞ Office and Yard Corner Eldorado and C... streets. Telephone 139, or leave orders at Armstrong's drug store and they will receive prompt attention.

Geo. W. Ehrhart.

n6 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Ex... and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

Coal

Lincoln New Mine coal at $1 75 per ton at yard, or $2 2? delivered to any part of the city. Office, corner of East Eldorado and Illinois Central railroad.—[E. L. MARTIN. n23 f

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FREE BUS,

PALACE HOTEL.

143 and 153 S. Main st.

Decatur, Illinois.

Entirely remodeled and refitted. It is now one of the most thoroughly equipped hotels in this section of the state. Large comfortable rooms, with new and elegant furniture. No pains will be spared to make guests comfortable and to feel at home.

RATES, $1.50 to $2.00 Per Day

A Free Bus will be run to all trains. The attention of Traveling Men is called to our accommodations.

Special rates to theatrical Companies

N. LAUX, Proprietor.

COAL, COAL, COAL,

James Dougherty

—Dealer in—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

1202 East Eldorado Street,

—Will ... ...

COAL!

Any quantity and make special rates on Ten... Orders

Orders ... Telephone No. 165 given prompt Attention.

Special Bargains!

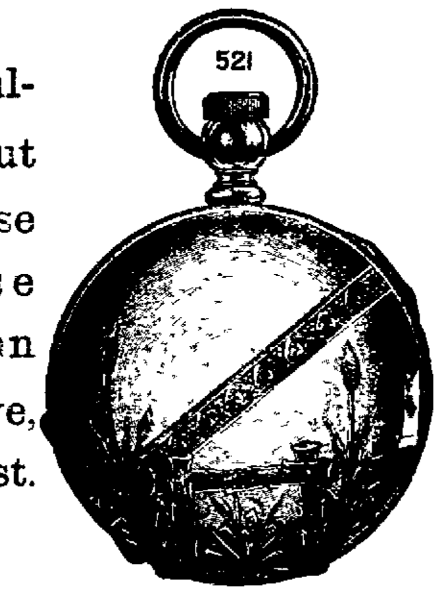
We will offer some Special Bargains in WATCHES for

The Next 12 Days.

We will offer a 15 - JEWELLED, NICKEL, STEM-WINDER, for $6.50. We have never shown such a good Watch for less than $12.00 before.

We will offer a few Silver Stem Wind Waltham Watches for $11.00 Each.

Every Watch fully warranted, but we do not promise to give these prices longer than we name above, till December 1st.



We will have plenty of December bargains for every one, however. Keep an eye on us from now until after Christmas

Otto E. Curtis & Co.

LEADING RELIABLE JEWELERS.

NEW SERIES

Of Stock in the

SAVING FUND BUILDING

ASSOCIATION.

Subscription Now Open for the 7th Series,

Commencing TUESDAY, NOV. ?th, at the office of

WARREN & DURFEE.

The very best ... of an investment for Monthly Savings. It will ... to ... and ample profits, if you ... per cent. interest if you withdraw.

If you are ... buy a lot ... the loan from the ... at the end of ... series ... may19dtf

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P. PERL.

EMBALMER

—AND—

Funeral Director

110, 142, 144, 146 South Main St.

?dd&wo TELEPHONE, 153.

BOTTLED BEER.

—FOR—

Private Families.

Orders left at my Bottling Works

COR. EAST MAIN & JACKSON STS.

Will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Orders from abroad solicited.

FRED. LUNY

CARPETS CURTAINS

—AND—

WALL PAPERS,

in Quality, Style and Coloring, surpassing anything ever brought to Decatur. Our prices as usual, will be the lowest

ABEL & LOCKE.

S. G. HATCH & BRO.

New Dry Goods.
New Dress Goods.
New Black and Colored Silks.
New Velvets and Brocades.
New Cloaks, Ladies, Misses' and Children's.
New Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Plumes, Tips, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.

☞ Our goods are selected with special reference to Styles and Quality. Very Low Prices Prevail.

S. G. HATCH & BRO.,

143 East Main St., - - Powers' Block

Danzeisen & Son

NEW MEAT MARKET

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW MEAT MARKET

—AT—

N 1 6, Merchant St

Which has been fitted up with new fixtures and everything put in the most complete order. We will keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Ham, Bacon, Sausage, Lard etc., etc., etc.

WE SELL ONLY THE BEST QUALITY OF MEATS.

Danzeisen & Son.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

---

30 DAYS' TRIAL!

Will cure ... Lumbago, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney, Spinal ... eases, Gout, Asthma, ... disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Impotency, Dumb Ague, Prolapsus Uteri etc. Only scientific Electric Belt in America that sends the Electricity and magnetism through the body. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for Pamphlet. Dr. W. J. HORNE, Inventor, 191 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

Removal.

I have moved to the 2d door south of my former residence, where I have fitted up a nice convenient Office, and keep on hand my own medicines. Thankful for past patronage, I still solicit favors, and will promptly respond to calls day or night. Skin diseases, and diseases of children a specialty.

A. D. BRIDGMAN, M. D.
1221 N. Illinois St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW GO[illegible]S

LINN & SCRUG'S!

ARE NOW RECEIVING

THE LATEST IMPORTTIONS

OF

FALL AND WINTEF GOODS

bracing the most desirable articles in

French Dress Goods,

Ladies' and Children's

Cloaks, Dolmans,

Newmarkets,

and Ladies

Wraps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

FANCY GOODS!

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

HOOP SKIRTS: &

CORSETS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SILKS, SATINS, AND

VELVETS!

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Wall Papers!

Upholstering Goods, Curtains, Oil Cloths, and

CARPETS

The Best Goods for the

Least Money can at

all times be had at

LINN & SCRUGGS

—AGENTS FOR—

Butterick's Patterns.

THE REVIEW.

TUESDAY, ~~NOV. 25,~~ 1884.

CALDWELL

IS STILL IN THE COAL TRADE, AND HERE TO STAY. THE BEST SOFT COAL IN THE MARKET AT $1.75 PER TON AT THE YARD, AND $2 00 PER TON DELIVERED SPOT CASH. AND DON'T FORGET 2,000 POUNDS FOR A TON. n26dtf

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

"Burr Oaks" Friday and Saturday evening.

The insurance adjusters have fixed the loss by fire on Loeb's foundry at $800.

Best 25 cent dinner in the city at Kreb's lunch room, 145 E. Prairie St. o26dtf

The "Peninsular" Base Burner is the one to buy if you want a really first-class stove.

Fresh Oysters constantly on hand at J. F. Peck & Co's., 253 Opera Block. Give them a call. n30-d1w

Hear Dr. Vosburgh on the "Rhine and Switzerland," at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, December 2nd.

Coroner Bendure turned over his books and effects belonging to that office yesterday, to the new coroner, Peter Perl.

Canned and bulk oysters and fresh celery at P. Ruebsamen & Co's at their new store next to Millikin's Bank. N1-&f

The REVIEW is a little late this morning, but we present to our readers the president's annual message, which is the cause of the tardiness.

An elegant line of photograph and autograph albums, scrap books and writing desks, at the City Book Store. Prices lower than ever. n29d&w

Morehouse, Wells & Co., offer "Peninsular" Base Burners as the BEST stoves of their class in the market. Examine them before you buy.

Fine Steel Engravings, Crayons and Artotype Pictures at the City Book Store. Call early and make selections for Christmas. 29dst&w1t

"Peninsular" Base Burners may be had either round or square, with or without ovens. It will pay you to see them if you need a stove of this kind.

If you want to buy a teacher's Bible, you will find a large assortment to select from at the City Book Store, and prices as low as in New York. 29d&w

Tickets for the remaining two lectures of the Vosburgh course, including reserved seats, may be had for 75 cents: single tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Go to Wingate's lamp store and buy one of those steam washing machines, if you want to see the dirt roll out of your clothes without at ale of rubbing. a91

If you want to buy a Christmas present that will be appreciated, for a small investment, spend your money for good books, and be sure to go to the City Book Store, where you will find them in great quantities. 29d&w3t.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement. n28deod1m

The Iron Moulders' Club of this city will give a grand masquerade ball at the Tabernacle, Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, 1884, to which all are invited. Grand march at 9:30. Masks will be raised at the door. New Opera House Full Orchestra. d7-1w

Wm. Neidemyer, on Merchant street, who always keeps a complete line of fresh groceries, has just received a new supply of all kinds of dried and canned fruits, pickles, hominy, oysters in bulk or can; also just received a big supply of all kinds of holiday candies. Remember his place is on Merchant street. d 2-1w

D S. Shellabarger & Co., will deliver to any part of the city until further notice—

Corn per bushel. 35 cents.

Oats (well cleaned) per bushel, 27 cents.

Bran 100 lbs 60 cents.

White shorts 100 lbs. 80 cents.

Corn chops 100 lbs. 80 cents.

n23dtf

The young ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a fair and festival at the tabernacle on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 9th of December. Those desiring Christmas presents may find them there in great variety and abundance, and at very low prices. Refreshments will be served in the evening, and a pleasant time will be assured all who attend.

The next lecture in the course on Europe by Rev. Dr. Vosburgh, will be delivered next Tuesday evening at the opera house. Subject: "The Rhine and Switzerland." The last lecture of the course will be delivered on December 16th. Subject: "Paris, Past and Present." Tickets for the two lectures, including reserved seats, may be had for 75c. For sale at Curtis & Co's. n26td

Mr. Laux, the live proprietor of the Palace Hotel, is now running a free omnibus to and from the Union and Central depots, meeting all trains, and conveying passengers to and from the Palace free of charge. Mr. Laux keeps his house well to the front among the first-class hostelries of central Illinois. He has very fine rooms, well furnished, and his table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

Firemen, Attention!

There will be a meeting at Neptune hose house, on this (Tuesday) evening, December 2nd. All parties having their names upon the new roll will please attend the meeting.

W. J. WAYNE,
Chief of Fire Department.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Cost of the Old Square Improvements. No Salaries or Bills Paid Last Evening.

The regular December meeting of the city council was held last evening and one peculiar feature of it was the fact that no salaries or bills were paid. There is very little money in the treasury, and will be none until the sale of the $20,000 of public improvement bonds is completed. With this money it is expected to run the city until spring, when the taxes for 1884 will be in.

Owing to the mayor's absence, City Clerk Durfee called the meeting to order, and Alderman Shoemaker was elected mayor pro tem, but before the clerk had finished reading the minutes of the last regular and adjourned meetings, the mayor entered and took his chair.

John Ullrich, D. H. Heilman, B. Stine, F. Priest, O. F. Spaulding, James Freeman, Andrew Rothfuss, N. Laux, E. R. Eldridge and Adam Blenz petitioned the council to pave the whole surface of the old square without reserving any circle or park, believing it for the best interests of the people and property holders on the square. Let the street car tracks pass through the square on a line with the streets. Alderman Lake moved to refer to the committee on public improvements, but Alderman Roberts amended by moving to lay on the table. The amendment carried.

The following bids for furnishing the city with coal were received and referred to the water committee: R. McClelland to furnish Mt. Olive coal on cars at water works at $1 65 per ton, and delivered in the city at $1 95 per ton, and the best hard coal at the rate of $8 per ton delivered; V. H. Parke offers to furnish hard coal delivered at $7 90 per ton the coming season, or until the end of the fiscal year; The Decatur Coal company agree to furnish screened lump coal at $1 45 per ton on board the cars or other conveyance at their shaft.

City Clerk Durfee read an estimation of the cost of the improvement of the old square. The total cost is $6,312 94. Johnson & Hafer's bill for brick and paving is $5 327 30, less $830.37 to be paid by the Citizens' Street Railway company.

Alderman Lake moved a time warrant be drawn in favor of the brick contractors and pavers to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the $20,000 public improvement bonds, which motion was carried.

City Treasurer C. O. Judson sent to the council his resignation as city treasurer, to take effect the first day of December. He stated that he would instruct the National bank to turn over the money to his successor. His resignation was not accepted, on motion of Alderman Muzzy.

Marshal Mason made the following report of arrests and their causes, and the fines assessed and collected for the month of November: Intoxication 30, disorderly conduct 18, obtaining money under false pretenses 1, larceny 6, peddling without license 2, burglary 9, assault 7, resisting an officer 1, vagrancy 3, robbery 2, carrying concealed weapons 2, inmates of a gambling house 7, keeping gaming house 1, bastardy 1, total 91. Fines assessed, $406; collected, $206.25. Labor on chain gang for old and new fines, $37.50.

Superintendent J. F. Barnett, of the water works, filed his report for November, as follows: Number of gallons of water pumped, 4,434,716; revolutions of pump, 1,187,404; bushels of coal used, 194,571.

Superintendent Shorb's report for November showed the amount of lumber on hand at last report and received during the month to be 31,501 feet. Expended in departments during November 7,007 feet, leaving a balance on hand of 24,494 feet. The amount of his pay roll was $2,670 99. The report was received and placed on file.

The reports of Justices McGorray, Curtis, Lowry and Corley were referred to the city attorney.

The gas committee recommended the adoption of Alderman Shoemaker's resolution for a gasoline lamp on the corner of Chisholm and Eldorado streets. The recommendation was adopted.

The resolution of Alderman Starr, designating the north side of Wood street from Water to Church street, was reported back without recommendation but with the consent of a number of property owners for the street to be used for such purpose. Alderman Lake objected and offered an amendment to the effect that both sides of Wood street from State street to the alley between South Main and Water streets, be used for the purpose intended by the resolution. The amendment was carried.

Harvey Dowling requested the cancellation of his license for the sale of intoxicating liquors at No. 253 South Park street, and requested that the balance of the money paid on the license be refunded to A. W. Clarkson, to whom he has sold his business. The request was granted on motion of Alderman Lake.

George Kellar filed a similar request, having sold his place of business at 127 North Main street, to E. Cackley. It was granted: Cackley's bonds with D. W. and Eli Brenneman as sureties, was approved.

The application of A. W. Clarkson for license until May 1, 1884, with D. W. Brenneman and H. W. Waggoner as bondsmen, was granted and the bond approved.

Licenses were issued to Frank Curran, whose bondsmen are D. W. Brenneman and H. Shlandeman, and to S. S. McKay, whose bondsmen are D. W. Brenneman and Frank M. Bloom. Those voting aye on the issuing of licenses were Shoemaker, Gogerty, Diehl, Oaks, Lake and Mayor Chambers. Nay, Roberts, Starr, Alexander, Muzzy and Wayne.

On the same vote license was issued to Frank Warren, whose place of business is 134 North Franklin street. His bondsmen are D. W. Brenneman and H. Schlandeman.

An ordinance providing for opening an alley through block 11, of G. H. Moor's addition to the city of Decatur, was adopted under a suspension of rule 15, Section 1, provided that the alley running east and west through the western portion of block 11, of G. H. Moor's addition to the city of Decatur shall be opened so as to extend through said entire block and that the opening and extension of said alley be declared a public improvement, and be paid for by special assessment. Section 2 provided that the city attorney shall bring such proceedings in the county court of Macon county, as is necessary to ascertain the damages occasioned to property owners by the opening of said alley, and after such damages are ascertained he shall institute such proceedings in said court as is necessary to make a special assessment of said damages upon the property benefitted by such improvement.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Alderman Muzzy—That a lamp be placed at the street crossing west of the residence of J. Abbott on West King street. Referred to the gas committee.

By Alderman Gogerty—That a gasoline lamp post be placed on the corner of Stone and North street. Referred to the gas committee.

By Alderman Gogerty—That a gasoline post be placed at the corner of Stone and Eldorado street. Referred to the gas committee.

By Alderman Oaks and others of the gas committee—That the contract between the city of Decatur and Charles E. Bobb for lighting and caring for the street lamps, be declared null and void for failure to comply with said contract. Referred to the city attorney and gas committee to report on at the next meeting.

On motion the council adjourned.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Westbay, a prominent citizen of Windsor, is in the city.

F. B. Tait has returned from Kansas, but he didn't bring his wife with him.

Otto G. Bakemeyer, editor and proprietor of the Mt. Pulaski Times, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. L. L. Haworth is visiting relatives in Paris, Kentucky. She will be absent about ten days.

H. A. Loyd, claim agent of the Wabash, was in the city yesterday accompanied by A. M. Gregory.

W. Wesley Moore, who spent several days here during the recent session of the Art Union, is in the city.

Ex-Supervisor Van Leer and family have removed to this city, and now make their home on North College street.

Overseer Newell has found a good home for the foundling babe lately given in his charge. It goes to Champaign and will be adopted into a family in comfortable circumstances.

Mrs. Lydia Long, of Middletown, Ohio, in company with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Walter, of Maroa, were among our visitors on Monday. Mrs. Long, with other Buckeye friends, are visiting in Maroa.

J. M. Hill, a member of the Chicago firm of Willoughby, Hill & Co., and manager of Miss Margaret Mather, was at the St. Nicholas yesterday. Miss Mather was also a guest at that hotel with several other members of the troupe.

Lewis Bigget, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., arrived here yesterday for the purpose of taking depositions in the case of Mercer Bros. vs. Tait and Conklin. The depositions will be taken this morning before attorney I. D. Walker, at his office.

Geo. Brown, Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, has decided to cast his lot with the legal fraternity of Decatur. He was in court yesterday, making the acquaintance of the judge, members of the bar, and officers of the court. We welcome him, and hope he may not regret his choice of location.

Rev. H. W. Trueblood, presiding elder of the United Brethren church, for the Bloomington district, returned home yesterday, after an absence of something over a week. He preached at Arrowsmith, in McLean county, on the 22d ult., and on Sunday last a Panola, Woodford county.

Attention Farmers.

Macon and adjoining counties: Believing that Macon county raises bigger ears of corn than any other county in this or any other state, John Irwin, of the White Front Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods house offers the following cash prizes for the largest ear of corn in the following classes, viz:

One cent for each and every grain on the largest ear of pure white corn.

One cent for each and every grain on the largest ear of pure yellow corn.

One half cent for each and every grain on the largest ear of mixed corn.

Award made by a committee of three disinterested men on February 1st, 1885.

When two or more ears contain the same number of sound and perfect grains in either class the prize to be awarded by lot.

Each ear of corn deposited will be labelled with the raiser's name and postoffice address and carefully preserved until the day of award.

Bring your big corn to the White Front revolving signs, near postoffice, Decatur, Illinois. n21dwtf

The ladies of the First M. E. church of this city will hold their annual fair and festival, at the Tabernacle on Thursday and Friday of this week. They will give an oyster supper on Thursday evening, commencing at five o'clock, and on Friday a splendid dinner will be served from eleven to to two o'clock, the charge being only 35 cents. They will also serve supper Friday evening from five to seven o'clock at 25 cents. Admission to the hall, 10 cents. They extend a cordial invitation to their friends to come and enjoy themselves, as well as aid them in their laudable work. d2 3t

THE DECEMBER TERM.

Commencement of the Circuit Court—Business Transacted Yesterday—The Grand and Petit Juries.

The December term of the Macon county circuit court convened yesterday afternoon about half past one, his honor, Judge C. B. Smith, of Champaign, presiding. There was a pretty good attendance when Sheriff Foster rapped court to order, and the wheels of justice were set in motion. The work of getting the grand jury in shape occupied but a few moments. Several of the members chosen by the board of supervisors did not put in an appearance, and men were chosen from those present in the room to fill their places. Wm. Long, of Maroa, was excused from serving on account of his being a member of the fire department of that village. Archie Dickson, of Milam, was also excused. The completed panel of the grand jury is as follows:

James Bradshaw, William Harbert, O. B. Givin, Philip Vogel, Ichabod Baldwin, David M. Adams, C. E. Hunsley, John T. Ivens, Parker Beall, R. F. McDonald, A. W. Heaton, Peter Mooney, S. P. Nickey, Charles S. Lewis, A. W. Biddle, F. M. Browning, William Boyer, Ed. C. Bassey, Will C. Andress, D. H. Claypool, Daniel Whitsell, Robert Carson and Edward Mayer.

Judge Smith appointed S. P. Nickey as foreman of the jury and the oath was administered to him by Deputy Circuit Clerk McClellan, who administered the same oath to the other members of the jury. Constable Jack McWhinney will have charge of the jury. Judge Smith's instructions to the jury were brief. He called their attention to the fact that the matter of crime where persons have been bodily injured or made to suffer, as not being hard to ferret out, but he also mentioned a class of crime, such as gambling, keeping bawdy houses, and illegally selling liquor, require the utmost vigilance on the part of the jurors to discover. He spoke of illegal voting and administered the jury to indict any one for such offense if they could secure necessary evidence. The portion of the statue relating to hearing of evidence was read to the jury, after which they retired to the grand jury room, in the charge of the bailiff.

PETIT JURORS.

The following are the petit jurors for the first two weeks of court, who after answering their names were dismissed until this morning: C. H. Buttonhorn, Joseph Askins, J. N. Baker, J. F. Ebert, J. H. Randall, Robert Bius, M. D. Kizer, C. H. Baker, John Dilling, David Snooke, John L. Kemp, Isaac Wagoner, Samuel Dillehunt, T. K. Noble, S. H. Livingston, John J. Atteberry, H. B. Dike, Jacob Sheets, Harvey Covault, Lee Herrington, Capt. Abel. James Cook, John Hagan and William Gepford.

THE DOCKETS.

After calling the names of the petit jurors the following motions were heard on the people's and chancery docket:

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

The following cases on the people's docket were stricken with leave: Henry Holmes, keeping a gaming house; William Miller and Elizabeth Foldwell, adultery; Joseph Raedig, larceny; Robert Grason and Thomas Meads, forgery; David Lane, forgery; Edward Kelly and Mary Fitzgerald, adultery; David W. Newton, forgery; Edward Fallehee, embezzlement; L. C. Thompson, larceny; Michael Flynn, murder; Henry Holmes, selling liquor without license; Henry Holmes, keeping open tippling house. The cases against Alexander Cano, for assault to murder, for carrying concealed weapons, and for disturbing the peace, were continued with alias.

In the cases against George Kellar, Daniel W. Jones and Lewis Cain, for selling liquor to an inebriate, attorney Bunn, was relieved from prosecuting at his own request.

Attorney Mills was appointed to prosecute the following cases on account of States Attorney Vail having been interested in the defense: Jas. Humphrey, disturbing the peace; Samuel Brooker, petit larceny; Wm. Shrover, larceny and John McAnally, assault with intent to murder.

COMMON LAW.

On the common law docket the following cases were dismissed by the plaintiffs: The American Insurance company, appellant, vs Barbara M. Garrison—appeal; David L. Hughes vs Charles E. and George Hunsley—assumpsit; Andrew J. Tandy vs S. W. Ford—assumpsit.

The case of Martin Welch vs the City of Decatur—tresspass on the case—was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Patrick Sheehan and Bridget Sheehan vs Andrew J. Cochoran—sci fa Dismissed.

LEAVE TO PLEAD.

Ordered by the court that in common law causes, numbered from 7798 to 11,995, inclusive, defendants be required to plead by Tuesday morning. From number 11,996 to 12,051, inclusive, by Wednesday morning. From 12,057 to end of docket by Thursday morning, and in chancery causes respondents be required to answer by Friday morning of this week.

OPERA HOUSE.

European Lectures

—BY—

REV. DR. VOSBURGH,

—ON—

Tuesday Eve., Dec. 2.

"THE RHINE AND SWITZERLAND,"

December 16th,

"PARIS PAST AND PRESENT."

Tickets for the two lectures, including Reserved seats, 75 cents. Single tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Curtis & Co.'s.

OPERA HOUSE.

[ONE NIGHT ONLY]

Thursday, December 4

The Great and Only

PAT ROONEY,

—and his—

NEW YORK STAR COMBINATION

—of—

25—SELECTED ARTISTS—25

Full Orchestra

—and—

BRASS BAND

Presenting the finest entertainment now before the public.

Admission [illegible], 50 and 85 cents. Reserved seats at Curtis & Co.'s.

Smith's Opera House,

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec 5 & 6

An Original and Magnificent Production of the Romantic [illegible] Drama,

"BURR OAKS!"

In Five Acts and Ten Tableaux, Presenting

Walter Bentley,

—AND—

Great Star Alliance.

"Stronger and better than the 'Silver King,' magnificently staged and beautifully acted.—Detroit Post, Sept. 40,

THE DOUBLE STAGE,
REVOLVING SCENES,
GRAND TRANSFORMATIONS.

The scenery, built and painted at a cost of $15,000. Special railroad cars, built expressly by this company in order to carry the scenery and effects, and give it in its ENTIRETY.

The sale of seats commence Wednesday, December 3d, at Curtis & Co.'s. The price for evening performances will be 50cts and $1 00.

THE MATINEE

Is given exclusively for the ladies and children, and the prices on this occasion will be

Reserved Seats [50cts] Reserved Seats

To be had at Curtis & Co.'s.

COMBS and INMAN

BAKERY and RESTAURANT,

No. 136 South Main St.

Decatur, Ill.

Good meals only 25c. The best bread, cakes, pies, etc., constantly on hand.

Mr. Lackey, the veteran baker, is still in charge of the bake shop. Give us a call.

COMBS and INMAN.

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DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries and Provisions,

NO. 154 NORTH MERCHANT ST.

Decatur, Ills.

Highest market price paid for country produce. Orders by telephone and otherwise promptly filled, and goods delivered in any part of the city. n30tf

OUR BARGAIN COLUMN.

TO RENT—A good house of five rooms No. 1213 North Clayton street lately occupied by Dr. Bridgeman. Apply to J. Leforgee & Co d2d1w

FOR SALE—The wagons, horses, mules and ice tools of the late C. W. Whitset. Also will rent or sell the ice house and business. This is a good chance for a live man. For prices and terms apply to John N. Bills, over Millikin's bank, Decatur, Ill. n29d1w*

WANTED—Parents and young men to know a practical business education can be obtained at the Central Business College. Teach your boys what they will practice when they become men. It is the best legacy you can leave them. Please call and read letters from former pupils, and business men who have sent their sons. n25d1w*

TO RENT—A good house of seven rooms and an acre of ground on North Union street, well arranged for two families. Price $12.50 per month. I also have some lots near the depot for sale cheap on long time.—R. L. WALSTON. n23dtf

LAUNDRIES—Hop Hong's laundries, No. 152 South Main street and Basement room, under Cheap Charley's clothing store on the corner of Merchant and Main, Hart's old stand. Shirts 10cts, collars, 3 cts; cuffs. 5 cts a pair; underwear, 2 for 15 cts. Work every day. 19n6

FOR SALE—Lots in the Gault addition to Decatur, only seven blocks from the postoffice on high, dry ground, for sale on easy terms, by M. G. Patterson, opera house block, n11tf

WANTED—A good girl to do general house work. Inquire at No. 451 West Macon St. n5dtf

FARM FOR SALE.—The northeast quarter of section 27, within half mile of the city limit of Tuscola, Douglas county. Inquire of Bundy & Woolverton, Tuscola, or G. Powell, Decatur. Ill o21 1m

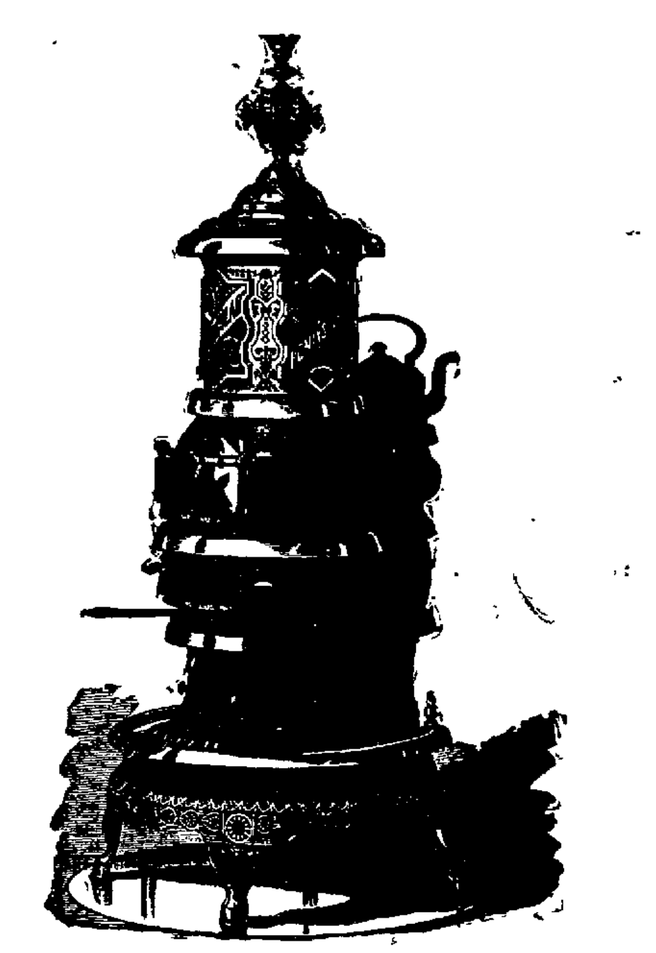
WANTED—By V. H. Parke, custom for any kind of stock food. Hard and soft coal, fire kindling &c. He guarantees good quality and full weights. Prices as low as good material can be sold for. Deliver to any part of the city. Telephone No. 55. sept25dtf

FOR SALE.—By V. H. Parke: Corn, oats, baled hay, baled straw, bran, shorts, New York dairy feed for milk cows, chop feed for horses; hard coal, soft coal, any kind of fire wood fire kindling &c., at fair prices, delivered promptly. Telephone 55, Largest establishment of the kind in the city. Prices always reasonable. Adjoining the tabernacle. sept2Ftf

REMOVAL—A. T. Summers, attorney at law, has moved his office to the elegant suite of rooms over the New York Store, on Water Street. If you want to borrow money in any amount, on real estate or personal property, or if you want any claims, accounts or notes collected, or any legal business properly and promptly attended to, give him a call. 1Ud3m

Peninsular Base Burners!

Are Positively



The Handsomest, The Best Fitted, The Most Economical

Stove ever offered in this market.

Call and examine them.

Morehouse, Wells & Co. — 134 E. Main St,

When you are looking around for Stoves call and select from the Large Variety at LIDDLE'S, Court House Block, and enjoy the satisfaction of buying the best.

Round Base Burners, for Hard Coal,
Artistic Square Base Burners.
Round Soft Coal Base Burners.
Square Soft Coal Heaters.
The Best Open FRANKIN Stove.
ROYA OAK, 6 Sizes, for Decatur Coal.
ARCALIA, 3 sizes, the successful Soft Coal Base Burner.
OWNING CORY, Front Heater, 5 sizes, for hard coal.
ATHANOR, SQUARE BASE BURNER.

—And many other styles of—

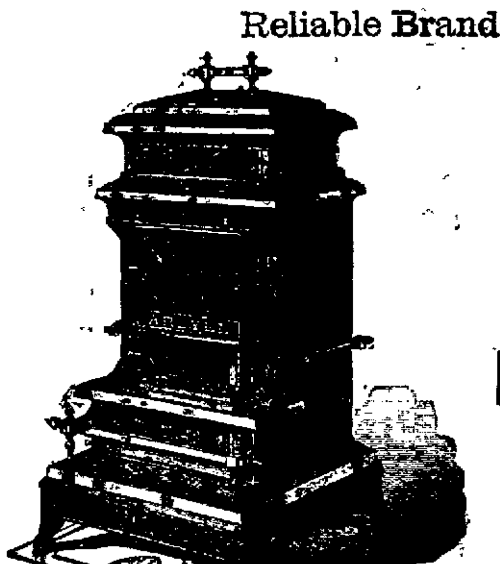
PARLOR STOVES,
DINING ROOM STOVES,
SITTING ROOM STOVES,
FFICE STOVES,
HALL STOVES
STORE STOVES,
BED ROOM STOVES,
KITCHEN STOVES,
SCHOOL-ROOM STOVES,
LIBRARY STOVES,
STOVES OR ALL ROOMS WHERE NEEDED.

If Style, Quality and Prices govern you in your purchase they can be suited at LIDDLE'S.

You are respectfully invited to call and be your own judges of these facts. Oct19d&wtf

DO NOT EXPERIMENT

With New and Untried Stoves. Buy the Old Reliable Brands.



MONITOR,
GARLAND,
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Sold and Guaranteed only by

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5,000
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS!
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Great New York Fire Store.
Carter's Block, West Side Old Square. Come Early and Get the Choice.

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THE REVIEW.

JACK & HIZE, Proprietor-,
East Main street, Decatur, Illinois

DAILY.

Delivered by carrier or by mail, per week. $ .10
Three months in ADVANCE.......... 1.25
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WEEKLY.

By mail (in advance) one year. $1.00
If not paid in advance, per year.......... 1.50
Specimen numbers sent free on application.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the output of the bullion-producing countries, and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere.

It seems to me that many of the embarrassing el ments in the great National conflict between protection a d tre trade may thus be turned to good account, that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people, that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judiciously weighed, the currency fixed on a firm basis, and, above all, such unanimity of interests established among the States of the American system, as will be of great and of ever-increasing advantage to them all.

CIVIL SERVICE.

On the 29th of February last, I transmitted to the Congre s the first annual report of the Civil service Commission, together with communications from the heads of several executive departments of the Government, respecting the practical workings of the law under which the Commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the anticipations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretentions of rival candidates for public employment.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a National bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present sessions.

THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the East recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. I recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

A PENSION TO GENERAL GRANT.

I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the armies of the United States, and twice President of the Nation, Congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient I have now, in obedience to the Constitution, recommended for your adoption. As respects others of less importance I shall content myself with renewing the recommendations already made to the Congress without restating the grounds upon which such recommendations were based. The preservation of forests on the public domain, the granting of Government aid for popular education, the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as to make effective the disapproval, by the President, of particular items in Appropriation bills; the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies of Presidential office, and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration.

CONCLUSION.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service I can not refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy, and of their harmonious co-operation with the Executive in so many measures, calculated to promote the best interests of the Nation, and to my fellow citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the Government.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — The opening session of the Senate was preceded by a lively half hour of hand-shaking and gossip between the Senators and their friends.

Promptly at noon, the President of the Senate called the body to order and prayer was offered.

On motion of Senator Logan, the Secretary was instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Sherman and Garland were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Secretary read the credentials of Wm. P. Sheffield, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Anthony.

The Senate then took a recess of half an hour.

At the expiration of the recess the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Cullom—To prohibit distinctions being made in the military service of the United States against any class of American citizens; also, to enable officers of the army, promoted for gallant and distinguished services in the War of the Rebellion, to be retired with the rank and full pay of the grade to which they were promoted, also, to facilitate promotions throughout the army by retiring from active service upon their own application officers of the army who served in the war of the rebellion; also, to authorize the lighting of navigable or rivers of the United States with electricity; also, to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

By Mr. Dolph—To prevent the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States and to protect public works against trespass or injury.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report such legislation as is necessary to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to summarily remove all fences illegally constructed on the public domain.

Another recess of half an hour was taken.

At 1:35 the President's Message was received, and the reading was at once proceeded with [illegible] death of Sen[illegible], and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Though the galleries of the House were well filled this morning with spectators, all anxious to view the proceedings attendant on the first day of the session, there was an absence of that crush of visitors which usually characterizes such occasions.

Promptly at noon the Speaker's gavel called the House to order. After prayer the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the roll.

The roll-call disclosed the presence of 22[illegible] members, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Randall and Cox, of New York, a committee to wait upon the President in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. Holman presented the credentials of Shevely, member elect of the Thirteenth Indiana District, to succeed Mr. Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of office.

The House then took a recess of fifteen minutes.

At 1:40 the President's Message was received and immediately read.

The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with accompanying documents, ordered printed.

Mr. Hutchins, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making temporary provision for the naval service. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Formal announcement was made of the death of Representatives Duncan and Evans, and the House adjourned.

A Receiver for the Chicago "Times."

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—In the Circuit Court on Saturday, in the matter of the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, Judge Tuley appointed Horace A. Hurlbut receiver of the *Times*, with an order that there be no change of policy or of the business or editorial management. The amount of bond was fixed at $500,000.

Colorado's Count Finished.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—The official canvass of Colorado, as declared by the State Board, is as follows: Blaine, 36,227; Cleveland, 27,637; Butler, 1,957; St. John, 750.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

John Jondro, aged 121 years, died at Arkansaw, Wis., Saturday morning.

During last week there arrived at New York from Europe $1,932,000 in specie.

Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey, wife of the ex War Secretary, died Saturday afternoon at St. Paul, Minn.

General G. G. Mott, a veteran of the Mexican and Confederate wars, died suddenly at New York.

Littlewood won the London pedestrian tournament with 405 miles, and is now the absolute owner of the Astley belt.

Defalcations have been discovered in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia.

The drafts of the Commissioner of Pensions recently absorbed the amount of surplus revenue reported for November.

Norman L. Jarvis, a resident of Monmouth, Ill., steps to the front to claim the honor of having heard Lafayette speak in 1824.

Major Joseph Bust, on the retired list of the United States army, and well known throughout the Northwest, died in Boston Sunday, aged fifty-seven.

The carpet mills of A. Smith & Sons, at Yonkers, N. Y., employing nearly 4,000 hands, closed down Saturday for an indefinite period.

Thieves entered the store of David Humphrey, at Logansport, Ind., Saturday night and carried off seventy watches and a number of other articles.

The cutting off of revenue from saloon licenses leaves Des Moines embarrassed for means to run the city government. A bank offered to shave a June warrant for $20,000.

Two men engaged in digging roots on an island in the Susquehanna River are said to have unearthed a metal box containing $30,000 in gold doubloons, $16,000 in Mexican silver and $1,000 in small coins.

Mrs. Mary Wentworth was probably fatally shot in her apartments in Joy street, Boston, Sunday. Her husband, from whom she had been separated, is suspected.

The internal revenue collections for the Peoria District for the month ending Sunday were $1,347,856.93, being an increase of $168,240.47 over the corresponding period of last year.

Nick Ames, seventeen years of age, who has become notorious as the boy burglar of Wisconsin, was recently captured in a dugout near Galena, Ill., and taken back to Lancaster for trial.

The Virginia General Assembly on Saturday passed the Electoral Board bill over the Governor's veto. This is the second time this year that the Legislature has had to do this, the Court of Appeals having decided the first bill passed last winter to be unconstitutional.

Eight prisoners in some way managed to conceal themselves behind the door of the jail of Phillips County Saturday, and when the turnkey opened the door he was knocked down. Seven of the prisoners escaped. The turnkey recovered in time to shoot one of them.

Two Sisters Shoot Their Betrayers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1.—Two young men named Devonshire and Logan were standing on Canal street Saturday evening when two sisters named Conway approached. Without a word of warning the girls drew revolvers from under their cloaks and at once opened fire on the men. Devonshire escaped unharmed, but Logan was seriously wounded one ball breaking his jaw and another lodging in his back. He was taken to the hospital. The young women were taken to jail. It is said the sisters had been unduly intimate with the two young men, and that the latter had refused to marry their victims. A few days ago a brother of the girls asked Recorder Ford for an order compelling Devonshire to marry his sister.

An Increase in the Debt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The public debt statement for the month of November will show that for the first time since 1879 the debt has been increased instead of diminished during the month. Last November the debt was only decreased by 1,709,090, and this month about the same decrease was expected, but a decrease of about $2,000,000 in November revenues will cause an increase of about three-quarters of a million in the debt.

Sudden Death at Church.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Matthew Griswold died last evening at eight o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The services were about to begin when the lady fell unconscious to the floor. She never regained consciousness and died in twenty minutes. The cause of her death was heart-disease. She and her husband were prominent members of the church, and services were dispensed with by the rector last night.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

FLOUR—Dull. Spring, $3.00@3.50; low grades, $1.75@2.50; Patents, $4.00@4.50; Rye Flour, $2.80@3.10.

WHEAT—Active but lower. No. 2 Spring, 73¼@73¾c; No. 3, 58@61c; No. 2 Red, 74½c; No. 3, 69@63c; No. 2 Spring January, 73¾@74¼c; May, 80½@81¼c.

CORN—Market moderately active, but prices lower. No. 2, 34½@35c for cash; 34½@35½c for the year; 34⅛@34¼c for January, and 36⅞@37⅛c for May; High Mixed, 34¾@35c; Rejected, 28¾@29c.

OATS—Rather quiet and prices easier. No. 2, 25@25½c for cash and December; 25⅛@25¼c for January, and 27⅞@28⅛c for May.

RYE—Quiet at unchanged prices. No. 2 cash and December, 51c; January, 51½c; Rejected, 5½@46c.

BARLEY—Dull and easy, the demand being quite limited. No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 40@43c; sample lots ranged at 40@65c.

MESS PORK—Rather active, but prices ruled easier, ranging at $10.90@11.00 for cash; $11.00@10.95 for December; [illegible] for January, and [illegible]

[illegible] for January, and [illegible] for February.

BUTTER—Market quiet. Creamery, good to choice, 22@25c; dairy, good to choice, 14@18c.

CHEESE—Market quiet. Full Cream Cheddar, 10@12c; Skimmed Cheddar, 2@8c.

EGGS—Firm. Sales were made at 21@22c for fresh lots.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

WHEAT—Depressed and ⅛@⅜c lower. No. 1 White, nominal; No. 2 Red December, 80⅝@81¼c; January, 83⅛@83½c; February, 85⅝@86½c; March, 88¼c; May, 92@92¼c.

CORN—½@¾c lower and dull. Mixed Western spot, 45@50c; Futures, 46½@47¼c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower. Western, 32@38c.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and unchanged; New Extra, $11.50@12.00. Pork dull and heavy. New Mess, $12.75@13.25. Lard dull and lower; Steam, $7.20.

BUTTER—Quiet. Western, 9@29c.

CHEESE—Steady at 1@12¼c.

EGGS—Western firm at 27½@28c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.

CATTLE—Market rather quiet and weak, owing to the increased supply, and prices easy but not quotably lower. Quotations were as follows: Native Shipping Steers, $5.00@5.75 for poor to fair, and $6.00@6.70 for good to prime; Cows, $2.50@3.75; Bulls, $2.75@3.25; Butchers' Steers, $4.00@4.50; Stockers and Feeders, $2.75@4.60; Texans, $3.25@4.80; Western Cattle, $3.25@5.25.

HOGS—Market active on packing and shipping account, and prices 10@15c lower. Sales ranged at $3.90@4.30 for light; 4.00@4.40 for rough packing, and $4.25@4.35 for heavy packing and shipping lots.

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Will appreciate the low prices in fine kid shoes at J. W. Baker's if they will go and examine them. All his shoes whether damaged or not will be closed out at a sacrifice. If you want anything in the shoe line you can save money by trading with him. n29d&wtf

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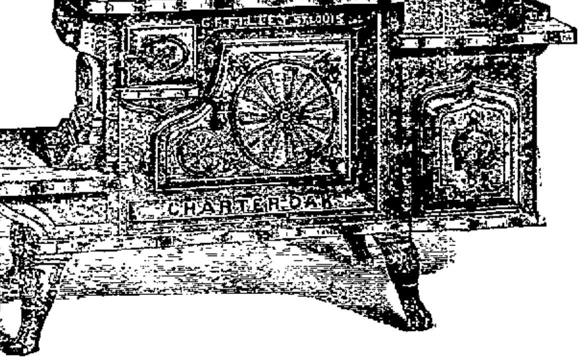

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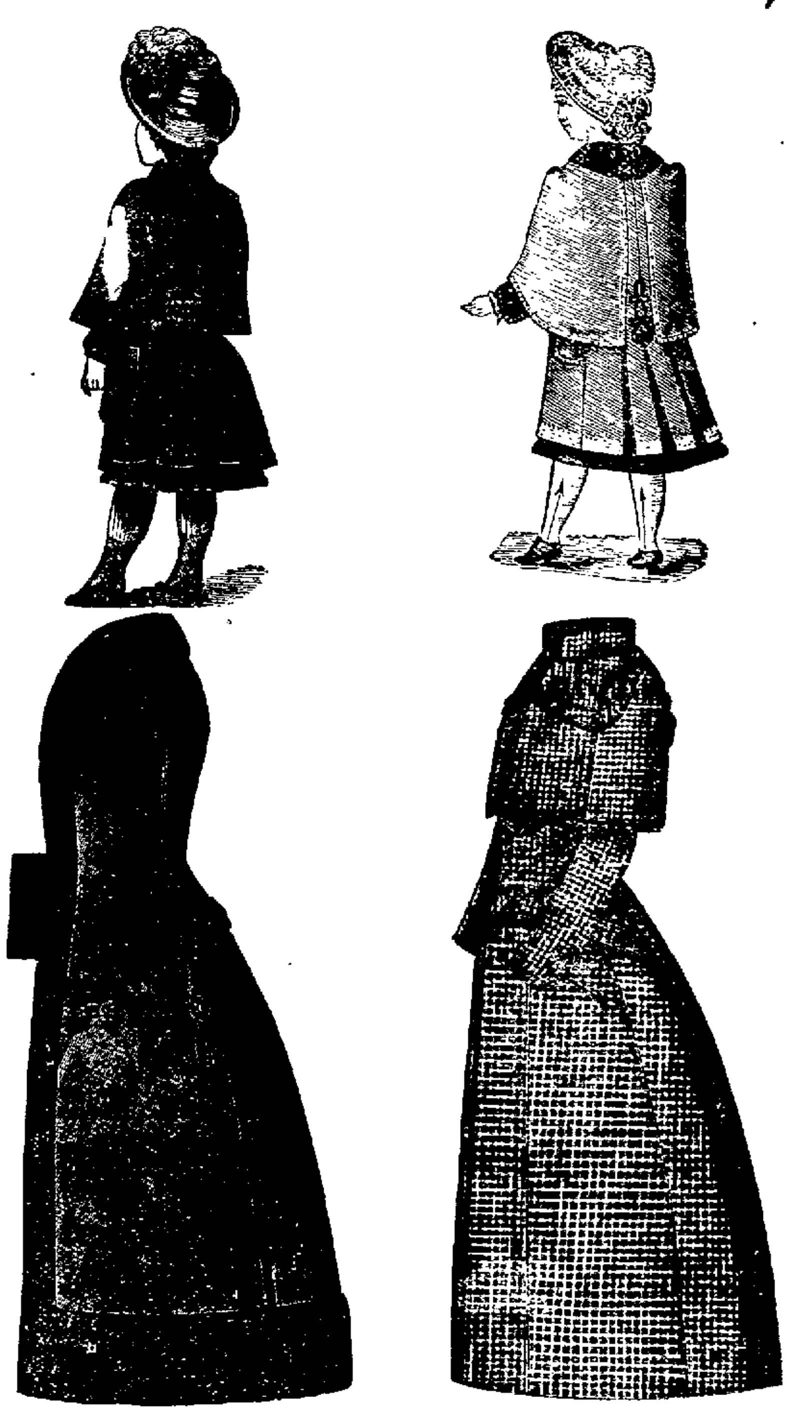

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